THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1082.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas E. Pleasants*, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late of the county of Louisa, and District of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 4th and on Thursday the 17th days of February next, and on Friday the 11th day of March ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803.

FOR SALE,

One thousand acres of valuable

LAND,

LYING on Eagle-Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky. The gentleman to whom it belongs will convey the fee simple estate, the title to which has never been disputed. As it seldom happens that a tract of such valuable land, free of incumbrance, is offered for sale, it is expected that those inclinable to purchase will make speedy application at the office of THOMAS WILSON

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803. tf

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible residence* for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumstances may suit. For terms apply to RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, holden at Richmond, in a suit wherein Nathaniel Burwell is plaintiff, and the devisees of Hugh Nelson dec'd, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

On the fourteenth of March next, on the premises, a valuable stone

Merchant Mill,

In Hanover County,

ON Southanna River, about twenty miles from Richmond, in a good neighbourhood for procuring wheat; together from three hundred and eighty to four hundred acres of land, more or less. The mill has been for a number of years occupied by Mr. Micajah Crew, who will shew the property, and give any information required. The land is well adapted to farming: By consent of the plaintiff, three years credit will be allowed for one thousand four hundred and forty three pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence of the purchase money, with interest at six per cent from the time of sale, on the same being secured by a deed of Trust, with relinquishment of dower if required; the balance is to be paid in cash at the time of sale.

FRANCIS WALKER,
CARTER BERKELEY,
Wm. NELSON, jun. } Comm'rs.

February 7, 1803. 9t.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

By a decree of the Court of Hustings, will be SOLD, at the Union Tavern, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 7th day of March next,

TEN FEATHER BEDS & FURNITURE, six MAHOGANY TABLES, ten pair of WINDOW CURTAINS, one MAHOGANY DESK, one large Cupboard or Buffet, three dozen Windsor Chairs, one Single Chair for travelling, one Cart, one Dray, seven Batteaux, and three Bay Horses—to meet the demand of John Graham against Samuel Jones, administrator of William Booker, deceased.

JOHN GRINSTEAD, Comm'r.

Richmond, 21st Feb. 1803. 3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING resigned the professorship of the Stevensburg Academy, with a view to pursue the business of juvenile instruction on a more conspicuous and extensive theatre, has at length selected the city of Richmond, as presenting a prospect, in many respects auspicious to his success. He has taken a commodious and airy house on Shockoe Hill, in the vicinity of which, sufficient accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured. The charge for boarders will be from 30l. to 35l. per annum. His terms of tuition will be forty dollars per annum for young men above fifteen years of age, and thirty dollars for boys under that age, the first quarter to be paid in advance. The subscriber will be in readiness to receive pupils on the second Monday in February. The several branches of knowledge proposed to be taught are, Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural History, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Ethics, Civil History, and Political Economy, with a due attention as the pupils become prepared, to composition, criticism, and general literature. The Latin and Greek languages have for some years made no regular part of the subscriber's course of instruction; but as some knowledge of the Latin language is by many conceived to be indispensibly necessary, and as the principles of Grammar are perhaps best explained and illustrated by comparing the structure and analogy of two languages, the Latin language will be taught.

JAMES OGILVIE.

January 19.

LETTER TO J. OGILVIE,

Culpeper, October 30, 1802.

SIR,

Your letter relative to a resignation of the Professor's chair in the Stevensburg Academy, was layed before the Trustees at their last meeting. Through our communication, please to accept, Sir, the warmest thanks of the Truestees, as a small testimonial of the high sense they entertain of the eminent services which you have rendered to the institution.—They contemplate with infinite satisfaction, the impressive example you have set to your successors, as well by your polite deportment to the Trustees, as by your system of academick instruction. The harmony that has subsisted between yourself and your students, their rapid progress, associated with their genteel manly carriage in the circles of social intercourse, speak loudly in your behalf. Wishing you a more brilliant and conspicuous theatre for the display of your talents and the exercise of your zeal in the promotion of literature, we, with real regard, &c. remain, Your most obedient servants, &c.

R. B. VOSS,
W. GRAY.

N. B. The subscriber having been prevented by indisposition and bad weather, from returning to Richmond, so soon as he expected, has been compelled to postpone opening school till Monday the 28th inst. when he will be in readiness to receive pupils.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertised by me to be sold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be sold on the second Monday in March next (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Cash, James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the last and present year's inspection, at the general market cash price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment. CARTER BEVERLEY.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, 17th January, 1803. } tMar. 14.

NOTICE

In the case of *Mansfield Watkins*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States," hath been awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, late of the county of Mecklenburg, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of the present month (February,) on Saturday the 5th and on Tuesday the 22d days of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office, in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against James Thompson, merchant of the city of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 28th day of this present month (January,) on Saturday the 5th day of February, and on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin; and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Jan. 18, 1803.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnership of

S. & S. Myers,

WILL, by mutual consent, be dissolved on the 1st March next, and as they are desirous of making a close of their concerns as soon thereafter as possible, they offer for sale the following property:

A three story BRICK HOUSE, covered with tile, situated on the Main-street, opposite the Union Tavern, at present occupied by them as a store and dwelling.—

ALSO,

A LOT on the Main-street in the town of Manchester, upon which is a store and kitchen; in the occupancy of Mr. John McLeod, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase.

They likewise offer on reasonable terms for Cash or approved Notes, the remainder of their

STOCK OF GOODS, VIZ:

Antigua Rum.	Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Brown Sugar.	Foolscap and Post Paper.
Green Coffee.	Scotch Snuff.
German Steel.	Pepper.
Glass Tumblers, in small boxes.	Castile Soap.
Flemish Sheeting.	

And an assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

Samuel Myers.
Samson M. Myers.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. tf.

Boarding and Coffee-House.

Mrs. BOOKER,

LATE occupant of the Union Tavern, has removed to the upper apartments of the brick tenement occupied by Messrs. Amos and Thomas Ladd, to which apartments communication is had by a passway leading from the street door to an easy flight of stairs that ascend directly to them; where she begs leave to inform, it is her purpose keeping

BOARDING and COFFEE HOUSE,

And being well provided for the accommodation of 8 or 10 regular boarders, no pains shall be spared to render satisfaction to those that may favor her with their company.

Richmond, Feb. 25, 1803.

LOST.

THE public are cautioned against taking a Draft drawn by Messrs. Ata Hammond, & Co. of Boston, in favor of Mr. William Hayden, for 744 dollars 44 cents, on Messrs. Shapard and Lucke, of Richmond, and accepted by William Shapard for the concern of Shapard and Lucke, on this day. The draft is drawn at ten days sight and indorsed by William Hayden, and was unfortunately dropt in the street between the store of Mr. Shapard and My house.

E. W. ROOTES.

Feb. 25, 1803.

Humanity Hall Grammar School.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he intends to open a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, at his plantation in the Forks of Hanover, near Wingfield, in which will be taught Latin, Greek, Geography, Geometry, and English Grammar, together with Writing and Arithmetic. The price of board, tuition, washing and fuel, will be *Seventy Dollars* for the term, paid quarterly in advance, to commence on the 15th of March next, and expire the 15th of December. Particular attention will be paid to the morals, deportment and cleanliness of the youth; and bedding will be furnished such as chuses at Six Dollars extra.

THOMAS NELSON.

February 19, 1803. 4t

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED,

GOOD GREEN COFFEE;
2d and 3d proof W. I. Rum, of good flavour;
Mess Beef;
Trim'd Herrings, and
Liver or Tanners OIL.

All of which he is disposed to sell, on modrrate terms for Cash, Flour or Tobacco.

Wm. SHAPARD.

Feb. 25, 1803. 3t

The celebrated English Stallion,

BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handsome Horses for any purpose, will stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Seven Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following; a great abundance of good pasturage, gratis; and servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use) Grain will be furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greatest attention will be paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the season, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertised so often, and is so well known now, that suffice it to say, he is the sire of several of the best racers in America; and that a three year old of his get, was sold last fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NO. III.

"*Impressed with these ideas, the majo-*
"*rity of the senate rejected the bill.*" So says Mr. Munford; and as there is no reason to suppose that he would appear as counsel and speak for the majority in such plain and unequivocal language, unless they had either expressly or impliedly given him their permission; and having before said, that I did not expect to make a convert of a man, who has not only written, but has also published his opinions, I shall, in the future remarks concerning the establishment of a Bank, endeavor to forget that Mr. Munford has either been, or will be, a conspicuous figure in this important and interesting drama. But before I close with him, I will say a word concerning some sarcastic remarks, which were made during the debate in the senate.

As the bill was formed by the house of delegates, certain persons were nominated as commissioners, who resided in Richmond. Among these, there were two who had served through the revolutionary war, had distinguished themselves in the severe and arduous campaigns in North and South-Carolina;—had in private life conducted themselves with honor. These men, in the political jar which now exists, were and are denominated federalists. It so happened, that the commissioners who were selected at this place, were all of that description. This accidental circumstance created a prejudice in the minds of some legislators; and it is, no doubt, this to which Mr. Munford alludes, when he said, that the Bank would *necessarily be under the influence of men hostile to republican principles*; in other words, that all men whose circumstances were such as to enable them to take shares in the establishment, were federalists;—into whose hands, and under whose influence, the Bank would necessarily be. The word "*necessarily*" cannot have any ambiguous of doubtful meaning. It has here been emphatically used by the *self-created organ* and reporter of senatorial opinion. It has been written, urged and published by a member of the senate.—It must be recollected that the degrading distinction has been made by him, and not me. It might be sufficient for me to shew, that this was the fact. But candour calls, and I obey the summons: Yes, I obey it with alacrity and pleasure, when I declare, that Mr. Munford is altogether mistaken; that there were many members who belonged to the republican party, who were such firm friends to the establishment of a Bank, upon the general principles of expediency and policy, that they intended to have taken many shares. If then this fact existed; if the most ardent and enlightened politicians of both houses, who were known and avowed republicans, entertained such sentiments, is it not reasonable to suppose, that such opinions would be cherished and propagated by other persons, and to such an extent that the establishment might be altogether under the direction of men who were friendly to their principles? Had Mr. Munford forgotten, that the directors were to be chosen by the stockholders? Or that the bill was so contrived, as to admit any man, who could raise 100 dollars, to hold a share and to vote? Mr. Munford has indeed given a very humiliating picture of his sort of republicanism, when he infers that there were not as many republicans in the whole state or United States of *his sect*, as could be able to raise as much money, at the rate of 100 dollars per man, as would enable them to form a majority of voters for the choice of directors. The readers of these remarks are requested to recollect, that these are the sentiments of one of the *republican* senators, who has, either with or without authority, undertaken to speak for all the rest.

The word "*repulicanism*" has become the rallying point for all the ambitious demagogues of the day. Common fame says, that the most conspicuous and leading characters of the party are tyrants at home. If so, how is it possible that the acquisition of more power will soften them to humility and kindness?—If a man is a tyrant in his own family, it is vain to expect to find him merciful to those who are not bound to him by the ties of consanguinity or dependence. Let this enquiry be pushed as far as it can be carried, and it will be seen, that persons who have the least right, make the greatest pretensions. They, with the aid of the word *republicanism*, have been able to establish a theoretical and false philosophy, upon public delusion.

When common sense, the benefit of history and experience, all give place to an unintelligible medley of principles, which stand in array against each other; when the common words and terms of speech are shut out, and public opinion is swayed by jargon and delusion, then they who are not initiated into the cabalistical mysteries of the sect, may be exposed to errors and mistakes. This long preamble or apology is given to prepare the reader's mind for what will presently follow.

Some of the traits or tenets of modern theorists or reformers are, that money, and all who possess it, and all the means which are necessary to obtain it, are *dangerous* to *republicanism*. None should be permitted to obtain republican honors, who would stoop to profane the hallowed title by the possession of money. Does not Mr. Munford mean this in his reason for voting against the establishment of a Bank? Surely it will not be denied. His language is not sophisticated. He says that the establishment of a Bank will create a *monied* interest; that this interest will be *hostile to republicanism*. This is very plain indeed. It admits of one, and only one construction, which is, that all men who are so independent in their circumstances as to have the command of money, will of course be enemies to republicanism. If the opinion was correct, it would afford a very deplorable prospect. Industry would be discouraged, and would languish; enterprize would be damped;—even those who by any accident should obtain the possession of money, would find it necessary or prudent to conceal the fact; because the knowledge of it would induce the republicans to consider them as enemies to the state.

People of Virginia! are you not disgusted with such nonsense? Do you know a single individual of all those who have made the most noise, who avoids any opportunity of bettering his affairs? Do they neglect the occasions of obtaining money? Or are they more profuse in scattering it? The answer to all these questions is both plain and simple. It overthrows the delusion which is offered by Mr. Munford as the reason for his vote, and must tend, by its weakness, to shew to you, that there is not a single solid objection to the establishment, because, most surely, a man so enlightened as Mr. Munford could have told it if there had been any other.

I shall take my leave of Mr. Munford altogether, and shall also for the present, suspend any further observations upon the good policy of establishing a Bank, not only upon such or similar principles as those which appear in the bill, which was rejected by the senate, but likewise to permit similar establishments in other parts of the state. Although this is my intention, yet I am in hopes that some person, who has more leisure and better talents, will undertake the further consideration of this subject; I shall in such case with great pleasure withdraw; but if this shall not be performed by some other, the readers of this paper may be assured, that something more will be said about it in the course of the year, so that the members of the assembly may have all the information upon the subject which the writer of these letters is or may be capable of affording.

Before I take leave of Mr. Munford, I must recommend to him to remember the important subjects concerning which he has not only voted, but published opinions. He should remember, that he owes a moral duty to society, to dispose of his talents in a way, by which society will not be injured; that he owes it to himself and to his name, to dispose of them honestly and honorably; that he owes it to candour, to correct his own errors and mistatements, whenever they occur and are known; and that he owes it to religion, to his country, and to his oath, to weigh all questions with truth, candour and impartiality, regardless of previous impressions or prejudices. He should add to the few instances which exist, and afford another example, that an honest man will not hesitate both to recant his erroneous opinions, and to act upon principles which stand in array against those which he has formerly endeavored to establish and propagate.

It is more easy to point out abuses, to declaim against usurpation and aristocracy, than it is to correct or counteract them, or to methodize the powers of government in just proportions. The people are not only interested in the prevention of despotism, but also to guard against anarchy; and they ought to be told, that the schemes of many clamorous demagogues, which are introduced and recommended as antidotes for the first, if they are pushed as far as they will go, will not fail to terminate in the second.

A thousand such men as Mr. Munford could never make a good constitution. To regulate a system, to prepare and compose a plan, would be totally out of their reach. Nature, though bountiful and beneficent to some men, even to prodigality, has never yet combined in the same character all the attributes of a poet, an orator, a politician, a legislator and a constitution or revolution maker. The first and the last of these are so opposite in their tendencies, that they never yet met in the same person. He who excels in the first, loses both time and reputation in his endeavors to lead in the last. I do not say this in disrespect or derision to any one, because this would be a declaration of war against the behests of fate, and the universal order of human affairs. I say it from the purest and kindest of all possible motives; it is to induce the brilliant geniuses who have the power, the talents, and the inclination to please and dazzle in a poetical career, to be content. This is the niche in which fate has designed them to stand; and they ought to leave something to be gathered and gained by those stern and inflexible characters, who cannot humble themselves to walk in the delectable paths of fiction and romance.

There is a chain in the affairs of man, which commences and connects, error with disappointment; disappointment with deception; deception with fault; fault with guilt, and guilt with all that is dreadful. Happy and meritorious are they who have the fortitude to break this destructive chain before it has dragged them into the arms of ruin.

Nothing in my opinion exalts the human character more highly, or redounds more to the credit of the individual, than a candid and manly avowal of error. What is there more noble or truly honorable than to say, "I have erred, but "I am not only determined to make a "public recantation, but to do all that I "can to counteract the delusion to which "I have contributed?" To Mr. Munford it is not necessary to say, that some of the greatest law characters who belong to this state, and who now belong to that party to which he is attached, have given many laudable examples of recanting an erroneous opinion; nor is it necessary to urge that they have, by this means, acquired a considerable degree of additional popularity and applause.

To make a confession and recantation of this sort, requires a bold and manly effort.

The witlings and theorists will squib, will rail, and will condemn; while the individual against whom their feeble batteries may be erected, will not only obtain additional lustre by every attack, but will be protected, fostered, and defended, by the universal voice of an injured, a merciful and forgiving people.

VERUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

I vent no slander, owe no grudge,
Nor of another's conscience judge:
At him, or him, I take no aim,
Yet dare against all vice declaim.

GAY.

MR. EDITOR,

To an impartial person, if there are any that can strictly come under that denomination, it must be amusing to observe with what affected moderation our political majority sometimes carry on their proceedings: I say *affected* moderation, because when the general tenor of their conduct is compared with their professions at particular times, the discordancy is strikingly apparent. This remark occurred to me after I had read an "An address to the republican citizens of Petersburg and the neighbouring country," of the 21st inst. This address is signed by Thos. B. Robertson, chairman of a committee appointed to invite the said good republican citizens to join, on the 4th of March next, in the celebration of the anniversary of Mr. Jefferson's election.

Throughout the whole of this laboured production, there is drawn the most exaggerated picture of the state of affairs in this country previous to Mr. Jefferson's election, that my eye ever looked upon. But the following paragraph more particularly attracted my attention: "As their representatives, we can assure you, that the object of the festival is not to triumph over the party whose power is no more. During the dreary period of '98, a system of the most unrelenting persecution ever known in a country, which boasted of its freedom, was observed towards *us*; but we will never descend from our well earned dignity, to return such ungenerous treatment. Our proceedings shall evince our love of forbearance. If the votaries of *federalism will* continue deaf to the voice of truth, they may remain "a monument of the safety with which error of opinion can be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it." Such is our creed. We will not mangle an enemy who is at our feet. Our joys shall consist in the reflection, that just *sentiments* have returned from banishment; that liberty has escaped the grave in which the malignity of her enemies would have buried her, and that our citizens are governed by the principles of '76." Was ever the common sense of mankind insulted by such a paragraph as this? Can any one, that is in the least acquainted with the state of affairs in this country, and is not blinded by the most obstinate prejudices, venture to assert that it does not contain the most glaring perversion of *truth* that ever was offered to the public? They will not, good charitable souls, "triumph over a party whose power is no more!" If their *past* conduct is to be the criterion, then no party ever triumphed over another since the commencement of time. "They will evince their love of forbearance!" Yes, they have already evinced it: witness the forbearance that has been shewn in the town of Petersburg ever since Mr. Jefferson's election, and particularly since the beginning of last August.—*Ecce signum*: Poor Mr. F. was first insulted for affixing his name to an address to Col Heth, and then he was under the necessity of going to the field of battle to defend his honour, and there he lost his life. Has any one ever attended their republican meetings, (as they call them) or even private companies, where politics occurred in conversation, and has he not discovered, in the most obvious manner, that their chief source of joy and consolation was the depression of the federalists? Their words and actions, their whole discourse and conduct, evince it. Look into the newspapers under their direction and controul; look into the "organ of their will" in this district, Field's paper; in every page, in every paragraph, not only the whole body of the federalists, but particular persons, private individuals, are grossly insulted and abused, both for what they have done and for what they have not done:—and this is republican forbearance! In an old fashioned book, out of repute, indeed, among good republicans, it is said, "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."—*Qui capit ille, facit.*

"The man of pure and simple heart,
Through life disdains a double part.
He never needs the screen of lies,
His inward bosom to disguise.
His light shines clear before mankind,
His actions prove his honest mind."

I blame not the good people for rejoicing: let them rejoice from the beginning to the end of the year: let them invite Tom Paine,* or *Diabolus* himself, to rejoice with them: but, in the name of all that is decent, let them not insult us with gross perversions of words, with hollow professions, and the fopperies of deception. Let them call things by their proper names; and let them honestly profess that they are "men of like passions" with their fellow creatures throughout the universe. Wherever there have been political parties in a country, there each party in their turn have triumphed over their opponents: it is human nature; and among us I can perceive no symptoms of greater liberality.

"*I hate the man who builds his name,*
On ruins of another's fame."

BUMELLUS.

Dinwiddie, 25th Feb. 1803.

* T. Paine has received an invitation to assist at the celebration of the festival in Petersbugg.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, from his correspondent at New-Orleans, in date of 22d Jan. 1803.

"Business seems to increase every day between this and the French ports—since a month not less than 15 vessels arrived from France. There is no official accounts as yet, of the time when the French are to arrive here; and notwithstanding the representations of Congress, and the courier or express constantly going and coming between this and Kentucky, the intendant of this province remains obstinate in his determination not to permit a deposit to the Americans. We think however, that the produce coming down the river will be permitted—Now is the moment of its coming down."

Another of Jan. 15, says, "The arrival of the schooner Adventure has occasioned considerable conversation here, as it is presumed she came expressly with dispatches from the Spanish Ambassador to our Governor and Intendant, on the subject of the deposit. Nothing, however has transpired from either department."

James Monroe, Esq. minister and envoy extraordinary to the courts of France and Spain, arrived in this city on Thursday last, from the city of Washington, and yesterday proceeded for New-York whence he is immediately to embark for Europe.

From circumstances which have come within the sphere of our observation, we are pretty well convinced that Mr. Monroe will sail direct to England.

[N. Y. Chronicle.]

It is the opinion of a gentleman well versed in the policy of nations, that the King of Spain has ordered the port of New-Orleans to be shut against the Americans, in order to induce the Western People to take possession of it: preferring this to its getting into the hands of the French. [N. Y. Gaz.]

KNOWSLEY,

THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 70 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201.—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of anceftors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puff-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Striplings, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1. 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1803.

—ENTERED—

Sch. *Hawk*,	*Barnes*,	*Plymouth.*
Sch. *Portsmouth*,	*Godwin*,	*Norfolk.*
Sch. *Rebecca*,	*Stubbs*,	*Do.*
Sloop *Nancy*,	*Waglom*,	*Perth Amboy.*
Sch. *Kitty*,	*Thompson*,	*Norfolk.*
Sloop *Cornelia*,	*Egbert*,	*New-York.*
Sch. *Jenny*,	*Jamison*,	*Do.*
Sch. *Lydia*,	*Allen*,	*Norfolk.*

—CLEARED—

Sch. *Republican*,	*Oats*,	*New-York.*

It appears from the Aurora, that Mrs. Dearborn had not *the assurance* to order Tom Paine *to be gone* for speaking blasphemy. A writer in the Organ of the Public Will, probably the Calcutta Poleman himself, assures us he had the honor of dining at the Secretary of War's along with Tom Paine, and that Mrs. Dearborn behaved to the infidel with the greatest politeness.

Duane and the Jacobin Editor of the Baltimore American, are offended at Tom Paine's fifth letter; they are of opinion, that the infidel has not directed his artillery with sufficient judgment against the Vice President. The literary tactics of the American Citizen, armed with the subjunctive mood, are alone agreeable to the thick brains of democracy.

We have been in anxious expectation to receive by every mail for those three months past, Duane's oriental testimonials of character, which were so faithfully promised by the Organ of the Public Will. Probably he has written to the Governor of Calcutta for a certificate of good behaviour—if so, his subscribers must wait nine months longer.

Some time since, we observed a democratic fabrication, by the New-Jersey venders of scandal, which went to impeach the federalists of endeavoring, by corrupt means, to obtain the vote of one David Welsh. This calumny is now contradicted by the declaration of Welsh himself, to Mr. William Coxe of Burlington, who has published a letter to that purpose in the Trenton Federalist.

MAIL TO CHARLES CITY COURT-HOUSE.

A contract has been made for more than fifteen months, for carrying the Public Mail from Richmond to Charles-City Court-House, and although the contractor has regularly received his salary from the General Post-Office, he has never performed the ride oftener than four times. This however is not the fault of the contractor; he has always been ready to perform his engagement, but as no person could be prevailed upon to accept the office of Post-Master at Charles-City Court-House, it would have answered no purpose, to carry a mail and bring it back without being opened. But notwithstanding, the inconvenience experienced on this account, was trifling, until the first of January last, as previous to that period, a private post rider was employed, but who then declined the business. We therefore hope, that some gentleman convenient to the court-house, will have the public interest so much at heart, as to undertake the office of post-master which will render an eminent service to the neighborhood, as well as to their correspondents in Richmond. We believe, there is no county in Virginia, but Charles City, thro' which a public mail does not regularly pass once a week, and in which there are not one or more post offices established. These remarks are not intended to throw any censure on the general post-office; for the writer is well acquainted with the circumstances, and knows that the inconvenience could not have been remedied by the Post-Master General.

THE NEW-HAVEN REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL.

Of all the democratic bombast, and absurd pageantry which we ever heard of, the intended festival at New-Haven, in Connecticut, is the most ridiculous, silly and degrading to a people who assume the title of *enlightened*. The procession of the host, in the Roman Catholic countries, is a mere bagatelle, when compared to the honors of Jacobinism that are to be paid to the *most high and the most holy* Philosopher of Monticello, on the memorable fourth of March. A particular account of the ceremonies and parade, which are to take place at New-Haven on that day, are published in the American Mercury, as also in the Watch Tower of New-York. There is no man, American or foreigner, who feels the spirit of independence, and retains a spark of freedom in his breast, but must boil with indignation, to imagine, that in this country and at this day, there are persons so lost to all sense of honor and becoming dignity as to stoop in the most servile manner and pay those adorations which are due to the Creator alone, to a chief magistrate, elected for the short period of four years. Buonaparte himself, the most despotic ruler who now exists on earth, would blush with shame, were his subjects to humble themselves before him in the manner which the democrats of New-Haven intend to do on the 4th of March.

On this day, so remarkable in the history of American Jacobinism, "*at 11 o'clock will be formed a procession of all who rejoice in the subject of the festival.*"

"*An oration by* Pierpont Edwards, Esq. *with other republican performances, will compose the exercise within the house.*"

"*Select vocal and instrumental music has been engaged; a public dinner will be provided, and there will be a dancing assembly in the evening.*"

"*Private houses are engaged for all the ladies who may honor the occasion with their company.*"

Then follows:

"*On that day we will rejoice,*

"*Because the election of President Jefferson put an end to the aristocratic influence of the advocates of a funding system and a British treaty, and scattered the combined forces of the enemies of our revolution.*

We will rejoice that a standing army, an expensive navy, an odious excise and a useless judiciary are no more; that our houses, lands, carriages, stills, sales at auction, and domestic industry, are rescued from the grasp of an all devouring treasury; that presidential patronage has been diminished by the dismission of many hundreds of officers—that economy *has succeeded to systematic profusion, humanity to a thirst for national glory, and peace to perpetual alarms of foreign danger.*"

Here let us pause and reflect on the important events for which these demagogues invite us to rejoice.

On that day we will rejoice,

Because the election of President Jefferson displaced many brave and virtuous characters; we will rejoice, that the ships which were fitted to protect our commerce, and the armies that were raised to defend our homes, are no more—that our houses, lands, carriages, stills, sales at auction, and domestic industry are left unguarded, to become the sport of the first French army Buonaparte may chuse to land on our coasts; that the constitution has been invaded, by the judiciary being trampled upon; that presidential patronage has been extended to an English outlaw; that profligacy has succeeded to systematic economy, National degradation to a thirst for glory, and confusion to peace and order.

Again say the citizens—

"*We will rejoice,*"

"*That we are redeemed from a hole of nobles, guarded by a superior—that federalism at length wears its own character in its front, and deals out its falsehoods without the imposing aids of probability or power; and that, in opposition to all its former professions, it now consists of hostility against the president, the heads of departments, the congress and its measures, the decided voice of more than three fourths of our people,* and the Union of the States. *We will rejoice that the spirit of the revolution now animates fourteen of the States, and that the same spirit is advancing in the other states as fast as the measures of the past, and of the present administration are known and compared—and that in this state, where hosts of our citizens are excluded from the rank of freemen, our electoral votes have risen rapidly, from 69 to 4680, and that the approaching election promises a powerful addition. We will rejoice that the measures adopted by our state legislature to abridge the right of suffrage and to retain, in their seats, men* whose sole recommendation is their hatred of republicanism, *have met a reception wholly opposite to their expectations; that the season is arriving when the industrious poor of the state will be made free, and when through their aid, we shall gain a name, and a legitimate existence in a republican nation.*"

Again says truth:

We will rejoice,

That we are plunged into a Tartarus of infidels, guarded by Tom Paine as the superior—that jacobinism, at length wears its own character in its front, and deals out its falsehoods without the imposing aids of probability or power; and that, in opposition to morality and religion, to law and justice, it attacks every thing virtuous and sacred. We will rejoice that the spirit of democracy now animates every demagogue to fawn and flatter, to cringe, and to bow before the shrine of Monticello. We will rejoice, that the season is arrived when Hibernian Rebels will be made free, and when through their aid, we shall gain a name in a republican nation.

Again say the citizens—

"*We will rejoice,*

"*That President Jefferson gained his high office by a triumph of principle over faction; that he entered on its duties, professing the purest of republican principles; that he offered the olive branch to his enemies; that he retained most of them in office, till their own conduct convinced the public of their demerits; that he has shewn himself capable of viewing the whole ground and of administering on principles, far elevated above local prejudices of vindictive animosities; that his measures have conquered the calumny of the enemies of liberty, and that against their falsehoods his character has stood as a rock against the waves; that he has been gaining upon the affections of the people; that both houses of congress second his measures—and that the minorities in those houses are standing monuments of the safety, with which error and even* obstinacy *may stand, where reason is left free to combat them.*"

Again says truth—

We will rejoice,

That President Jefferson gained his high office by the exertions of Mr. Callender, and then deserted his benefactor; that he entered on its duties professing the purest of republican principles, which he has not over zealously practised; that he retained most of the federalists in office, till their own conduct convinced the public of their integrity; that he has shewn himself capable of viewing the whole ground and of administering on principles, founded in the clouds, far elevated above earthly precedents or practice; that he he has filled the high offices of government with men devoted to his interest; that he has been gaining in the affections of all demogogues; that Gallatin and Johnny Clopton seconds his measures; that Tom Paine prays for him; that Duane and Cheetham write for him, and De Witt Clinton and Richard Riker in complete armour, charge his enemies.

Again say the citizens—

"*We will rejoice,*

"*That the present administration has not sacrificed our interests to foreign nations; that it has not controled men's religious opinions, nor warped to its views the religious professions of any class of men; that it has not availed itself of tub-plots, or ocean massacres, of sedition acts or false alarms; that it has deliberately advanced in relieving the public burdens, in diffusing a knowledge of its measures, and has reposed itself on the confidence and intelligence of a free people; that it* has yielded *equal and exact justice to all men* —has cultivated *peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, and* has avoided *entangling alliances*—has preserved *the state governments in all their rights, and the general government in its whole constitutional vigor*—has respected *the elective franchise*—has honored *the militia as our best reliance in peace*—has preserved *the supremacy of the civil over the military authority*—has practised *a conspicuous economy—has faithfully complied with every public engagement, and advanced in estimation the national faith; that it has encouraged the industry of our people, and has respected the freedom of religion, the freedom of the press, and the rights of man; that none of the evils, with which our enemies threatened the people, under the present administration, have arrived, and that far more blessngs have been enjoyed, than were promised or expected.*"

Again says truth—

We will rejoice,

That the present administration appears inclined to court the pleasure of Bonaparte—That it insulted the feelings of Christians by inviting in the most friendly manner the infidel Paine to live among us—That by this flagrant conduct, the utmost violence has been offered to the Altar; that under the present administration, attempts have been made to restrain the liberty of the press, which were never heard of in a free country; that the executive has reposed itself on the confidence and intelligence of a Genevan financier; that none of the blessings which were promised by the present administration have arrived, and that many evils which were never dreamt of, have been experienced.

Many more circumstances are mentioned, on account of which, the worthy demagogues of New-Haven are to rejoice upon the 4th of March. We should advise by all means that the several newsmongers, Duane, Cheetham, &c. should repair to that Jeffersonian sea port on this glorious day, that they may partake of all the pleasures that will be sported in honor of the Monticellian sage.

ALBANY STATE BANK.

A bill to incorporate the stockholders of new bank, under the stile of the "*Albany State Bank*," is now before the legislature, and has been ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

This bill grants to the president, directors and company of the said bank, the salt springs in Onondaga, at an annual rent of dollars; and the leases of lots at the said springs, made by authority of the state, are assigned to the said company, who are obligated to comply with the conditions thereof; and all the advantages stipulated therein on behalf of the state, are to remain to the sole use and benefit of the said company, during its incorporation. A certain quantity of salt is, at all times, to be deposited in the store-houses at the said springs, for sale, at a price not exceeding five shillings per bushel

Alb. Cent.

BONAPARTE'S DRESS—*From a London Paper.*

From a correspondent in Paris, we have received the following inventory and estimate of the GREAT MAN'S DRESS, as furnished by the GREAT NATION.

Velvet embroidered suit, full dress uniform of a French general,	L.	116 0 0
Half boots with gold embroidery,		6 0 0
A military hat, best beaver,		1 10
Diamond button for the hat, weighing 227 carrats,		230,000 0 0
A sabre with a best Damascus blade,		10 0 0
Hilt of sabre of solid gold, 27 oz.		108 0 0
Diamond in the mouth of crocodile, called the Regent,		136,000 0 0
Diamond eyes of crocodile,		1,500 0 0
Epaulets of best brilliants,		30,000 0 0
	L.	397,741 10
Analysis of the above clothes and *useful* articles, including embroidery, gold hilted sabre, &c.		251 10
Ornamental part,	L.	397,490 0 0

Bonds due at the Custom-House in the month of March 1803.

Sch. *Columbus*,		*March* 5.
Sch. *Alexander*,	*(Bristol)*	10.
Sch. *Speedwell*,		12.
Sch. *Flora*,		17.
Sch. *Nancy*,		23.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Harris, *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
—— Bethune and —— Smith, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Bethune and Smith, and Richard Adams and James Fisher, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Adams and Fisher, *Defendants.*

In CHANCERY.

THE defendants —— Bethune and —— Smith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

Eliphilet Ladd, *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
Alexander Donald, James Strange, John Le Messurier, Benjamin Hatcher, Thomas Wilson, and Edwin Fort, *Defendants.*

In CHANCERY.

THE defendants Alexander Donald and James Strange, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joseph Anthony*,
BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.
Richmond, January 10, 1803.

N. B. Will be sold, on Saturday the 5th march next, at the House of Jesse Throgmorton, near four mile creek, a variety of articles viz. pint, quart, and half gallon pitchers, small and large dishes, blue edged baking dishes, Cups and Saucers, Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses, Snuff in Bottles, Scythes Pittsaws, &c. &c. the property of Joseph Anthony, bankupt.

From the U. STATES GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON,

Friday Evening, January 28.

Mr. Jones presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia complaining of the construction lately given, by the officers of the customs, to one section of the act of Congress for registering and recording ships and vessels of the United States.—Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Cutler presented the memorial of one hundred and twenty merchants of the town of Newbury-Port, praying that the act establishing discriminating duties may not be repealed.—The memorial was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the same subject.

Mr. [illegible] said that the bill which had lately passed that house, for affording relief to the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth, suspending, for one year the collection of duties owing to the United States from the inhabitants of that town, had encouraged him to ask for a similar indulgence to the people of the western country, whose sufferings he considered as not inferiour to those of the people of Portsmouth. Many of the people of that country, he said, were indebted to the United States, and had no means of discharging their obligations, but by the sale of their produce. While the port of New-Orleans remains shut against them they can have no market, and consequently can raise no money. Should the government, under these circumstances, attempt to inforce the collection of bonds, he was confident it would excite very great uneasiness, and he could not answer for the consequences. Influenced by these considerations, he was induced to offer the following resolution, which he hoped would be adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending, for a limited time, the collection of all debts and duties due to the United States from the inhabitants of the states of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, and of the Indiana and Mississippi territories.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mitchell from the committee appointed to inquire into the usefulness and propriety of construcing a dock or docks for building and repairing ships and vessels of war, reported that a law was passed in the year ——— authorizing the President to cause one or more suitable docks for that purpose to be erected and 50,000 dollars were appropriated for the purpose. As the time for which that appropriation was limited has expired, the committee report that 50,000 dollars ought to be again appropriated for the purpose of enabling the President to carry that law into execution. The report was committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order for Monday.

Mr. Mitchell said he was instructed by the committee appointed to make inquiry respecting the mint, to ask leave to report by bill. In order that the house might not be deceived, he thought it his duty to state, that if leave should be granted, he should report a bill for continuing in force the law which is about to expire, and directing that the mint establishment be continued in the city of Philadelphia. He should also report a resolution for an appropriation of 500 dollars, for the purpose of certain horses and some other things necessary for carrying on the business.

Mr. Dawson really thought the whole proceeding unnecessary and premature. There was upon the table a resolution for abolishing the mint altogether, which he hoped would be adopted and preclude the necessity of any other measure upon the subject. He hoped that leave would not be given to report by bill.

The question was taken and leave given, Ayes 45, Noes 32.

Mr. Dawson said he held in his hand a resolution which he considered as very important, and to which he hoped there would be no opposition in that house. He read it as follows:

Resolved, That for the remainder of this session, and at the commencement of every succeeding session, two additional clerks be chosen by this house, to be denominated *Committee Clerks*.

Mr. Dawson moved that it be now considered.

A division was called for, upon the question: "*Shall the house consider the motion?*" and it was resolved in the negative, only 39 rising in favour of it.

(*To be continued.*)

Wanted to purchase with Cash,

A NEGRO GIRL,

From 12 to 15 years of age.—Enquire at the Printer. (eptf.)

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountains. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's fine, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 334 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Mckay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Laurence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draught at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill stones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Shugluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 12aw3m

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term 1802.

Nathaniel Allen, Plt'ff.
AGAINST
William Hylton, Def't. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here at the next court, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

James Wilson and John Dunlop, and John Dunlop and Company, Plt'ffs. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Wilson, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiffs' bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

John Dunlop and John Lindsay, under the firm of John Dunlop and Company, Plt'ffs. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Wilson, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel: *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wishes to rent out, for the present year, or would lease for a term of four years, including the present, that valuable and well known stand, for the mercantile business, called

Windsor-Shades,

SITUATE immediately on the navigable waters of Chickahominy River.—There is a convenient Store-House, well fitted out; a large Granary, placed immediately on a wharf, at which a vessel of considerable size may receive her load and go with convenience out the river. There is also a large and convenient Dwelling House, with other out houses necessary for a family. This place has been generally thought equal, if not superior, to any country stand in Virginia, being convenently situated to receive trade from several counties. Immediate possession will be given, and a great bargain got by application to the subscriber, living in New-Kent county, about four miles below Providence Forge.

Richard Graves.

January 25, 1803. 3w

FRESH FLOUR.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they are now ready to make sales of FLOUR, of their own manufacture, and also desirous to purchase Wheat, Corn, Flour Barrels and Staves.

Such as may want a supply of Meal, Hominy, Ship Stuff and Bran, are informed that they can be furnished at certain prices during the year, and that for the present quarter, ending the last of March, the prices will be for 50lbs. Meal 3/6, and for 50lbs of Hominy 3/3.

They hereby solicit all those indebted to them, to make payment as fast as possible, as their situation does not enable them to grant such indulgence as heretofore.

They have still on hand a large assortment of IRISH LINENS, which they are anxious to dispose of.

Thomas Rutherfoord, & Co.

February 16, 1803.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measure may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn. After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it will therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn deposited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as possible.

January 1st, 1803.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Chancery District Court held in Williamsburg the 13th day of October, 1802.

Carter B. Berkeley, son and devisee of Edmund Berkeley, Plff.
AGAINST
James Gibson and Frances his wife, devisee of Philip Edward Jones, and he said James Gibson executor of the testament of the said Philip Edward Jones, George Blackburn and Holder Hudgin, Defts.

THE defendant George Blackburn not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in this city.

A Copy,
ANT'Y. ROBINSON, c. c.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Chancery District Court held in Williamsburg, the 16th day of October 1802.

Burwell Bacon and Anna his wife, and Edwin Tyes, Plts.
AGAINST
Elizabeth Kelly, the widow, John Kelly executor of John Kelly, dec'd. William Shans, administrator, &c. of John Hughson, dec'd. Hartwell Carter and Elizabeth Kelly, Lucretia Kelly, and Patty Kelly, daughters of the said John Kelly, deceased, Defts.

THE defendants Elizabeth Kelly widow, John Kelly, Elizabeth Kelly, Lucretia Kelly and Patty Kelly, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in this city.

A Copy,
ANT'Y. ROBINSON, c. c.

FOR SALE, *and immediate possession given,*

THAT valuable MILL, in the neighbourhood of Gloucester courthouse, formerly known by the name of Lewis's mill, but better known latterly by that of the Courthouse mill. This mill, situated in a fine fertile country, upon one of the best streams in the lower part of this state, and sufficient to keep in constant employ two pair of stones, in any season of the year, and may receive and deliver grain within one hundred yards of the door, in tolerable good boat navigation. There is a mill house, 28 feet by 22 feet, two stories high, with two pair of stones, and a bolting chest. The greatest part of the timber of a tumbling dam that has been blown up, and which may be secured, and put to the same uses again, with little injury, and a miller's house 20 by 16 feet, for the reception of a miller. The advantages attending this mill situation, arising from the easy communication with Norfolk and Baltimore, must render it an object to the millers and manufacturers of flour, in the lower part of this state, as the article of wheat is constantly increasing. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shewn them by applying to Doctor William Taliaferro, who lives adjoinining, or to the subscriber, who will accommodate the purchaser by receiving in payment, stock of the United States, bank stock, or any security of this state, carrying six per cent; negroes at a fair valuation, or bonds on demand with good security.

James Baytop.

Gloucester county, Jan. 26, 1803. tiftA.

Southern Mail Stages

Will leave Petersburg, in Virginia, and Raleigh, in North-Carolina, on *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, beginning on the 21st instant, and arrive at Charleston, in South-Carolina, in 6 days from Petersburg.

THE fare of passengers will be 7 cents a mile as far as Fayetteville. 150lbs. of baggage will pay the same as for a passenger, and 14lbs. will be allowed each passenger, free of expence. Baggage of every description, going in the stage, either with or without the owner, to be considered at their own risque; but the greatest attention will be paid to it.

The establishment of a Line of Stages through a country but thinly inhabited and where commerce is carried on but upon a small scale, is a dangerous and very hazardous undertaking; and may eventually be of serious consequences to the undertakers: We therefore beg leave to solicit the attention as well as the patronage of the public spirited, and of all persons who wish to see the people of the U States connected as much as possible by a regular intercourse between the Southern, Middle and Eastern States, which this institution, if generally patronized, will tend very much to promote and facilitate. To enlightened minds it need not be observed of what great importance it is to our Union, that the people in the inland and back parts of the country, and indeed, in general, from New-Hampshire to Georgia may have an opportunity of a mutual intercourse, and of mixing as much as possible; which in no other way can be effected so readily as by a Line of Stages passing through the different states—to support which the greatest exertions will be made, and we hope to merit, as well as to receive the favour and countenance of the public—nothing short of which can keep the institution alive.

John Hoomes, & Co.

February 14, 1803.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all persons having claims against the late Mr. William Booker, in his life time, or his estate since his death, are earnestly requested to have them properly authenticated and made known to the administrator, without loss of time; and those indebted to the estate are solicited to come forward to settle and pay their respective debts.

S. JONES, *Administrator of* William Booker, dec'd.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803. 3t

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Mongo Roy, jun. dec'd. late of this city, are this day granted the subscriber by the worshipful court of Henrico county; persons having claims against the estate, are requested to exhibit them at my office in this city without delay. Those indebted are also requested to make immediate payment.

Thomas Wilson.

Richmond, Feb. 7, 1803.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Macmurdo and Fisher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

☞ From the difficulty of completing the surveys, the sale of the Ampthill Estate is POSTPONED till Monday the 4th of April next, when it will take place agreeably to the terms of the above advertisement.

February 16, 1803.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Calicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.